



# The Global Struggle for Human Rights: Legal Frameworks and Their Impact

Arnaldo Ana\*

Department of Jurisprudence and International Law, Redeemer's University, Nigeria

## Introduction

Human rights are fundamental to the dignity and equality of all people. Over the past century, the global community has made significant strides in developing legal frameworks to protect these rights. From the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to regional conventions and national constitutions, a range of legal instruments have emerged to safeguard freedoms and ensure justice. However, despite these advances, the struggle for human rights remains ongoing. In many parts of the world, individuals continue to face discrimination, oppression, and violations of their basic rights. This article examines the key legal frameworks established to protect human rights, their impact on global justice, and the challenges they face in creating a truly just and equitable world [1-3].

## Description

Human rights law is designed to protect individuals from abuse, discrimination, and persecution. At its core, it affirms that every person, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, gender, or religion, is entitled to certain inalienable rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and freedom of expression.

The legal framework for human rights began to take shape after World War II, culminating in the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 by the United Nations. This groundbreaking document set forth a common standard for the protection of human rights and has since influenced numerous treaties and national laws. The UDHR, however, is non-binding, which means that although it sets a global standard, it does not compel states to take specific actions. As a result, additional binding instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were created to provide more concrete protections. In addition to international treaties, regional frameworks have also been developed. For example, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) provides a binding legal framework for countries in Europe, while the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) similarly protect individuals in their respective regions. These frameworks often include provisions for establishing courts and commissions to adjudicate human rights violations, such as the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights [4-7].

## Discussion

Despite the strength of these legal frameworks, several challenges hinder their effectiveness in addressing human rights violations globally. One major issue is the tension between international law and national sovereignty. Many countries resist international human rights norms, arguing that they should have the right to govern without interference from foreign institutions. This has led to situations where human rights treaties are signed but not fully implemented, or where governments ignore or bypass international rulings. Moreover, the political will of states is crucial for the success of human rights protections. While legal frameworks exist to protect individuals, states must be committed to

enforcing these rights. In some instances, governments themselves are the perpetrators of human rights abuses, such as in cases of political repression or military coups. When the state is the violator, victims often lack avenues for seeking justice, and international mechanisms may be powerless to intervene. Another challenge is the complexity of addressing economic, social, and cultural rights. While civil and political rights are often clearly defined and easier to enforce, economic rights—such as the right to education, health care, and housing—are more difficult to implement. Countries face significant challenges in meeting these obligations, particularly in developing regions, where poverty, inequality, and lack of resources create barriers to fulfilling these rights. Furthermore, the globalization of trade and migration has raised new human rights concerns. Multinational corporations sometimes exploit labor in countries with weak protections, leading to labor abuses and environmental degradation. Additionally, refugees and migrants often face discrimination, violence, and a lack of legal protections, despite international agreements that stipulate their rights to asylum and protection [8-10].

## Conclusion

The global struggle for human rights is a multifaceted challenge that requires the continued development and enforcement of legal frameworks. While significant progress has been made in creating international, regional, and national human rights laws, there are still many obstacles to the full realization of these rights. Governments must be held accountable to their legal commitments, and international mechanisms must be strengthened to ensure that human rights violations are addressed effectively.

The work of human rights organizations, activists, and the international community plays a crucial role in advocating for justice and demanding accountability. However, the ultimate goal of universal human rights can only be achieved through collective effort, with both governments and civil society working together to create a world where the dignity and equality of all individuals are upheld.

Ultimately, the global struggle for human rights is ongoing, but the legal frameworks that have been established provide the foundation for a more just and equitable future. By strengthening these frameworks and ensuring their implementation, humanity can continue to work toward the universal protection of human rights for all.

\*Corresponding author: Arnaldo Ana, Department of Jurisprudence and International Law, Redeemer's University, Nigeria, E-mail: anaarnaldo8536@yahoo.com

Received: 01-Nov-2024, Manuscript No: jcls-25-160342, Editor Assigned: 04-Nov-2024, pre QC No: jcls-25-160342 (PQ), Reviewed: 18-Nov-2024, QC No: jcls-25-160342, Revised: 22-Nov-2024, Manuscript No: jcls-25-160342 (R), Published: 29-Nov-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2169-0170.1000465

Citation: Arnaldo A (2024) The Global Struggle for Human Rights: Legal Frameworks and Their Impact. J Civil Legal Sci 13: 465.

Copyright: © 2024 Arnaldo A. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

---

## References

1. Berardinelli W (1954) An undiagnosed endocrinometabolic syndrome. *J Clin Endocr* 14: 193-204.
2. Seip M, Trygstad O (1963) Generalized lip dystrophy. *Ital J Pediatr* 38: 447-453.
3. Windpassinger C, Auer-Grumbach M, Irobi J (2004) Heterozygous missense mutations in BSCL2 is associated with distal hereditary motor neuropathy and Silver syndrome. *Nat Genet* 36: 271-276.
4. Garfield AS, Chan WS, Dennis RJ, Ito D, Heisler LK, et al. (2012) Neuroanatomical characterization of the expression of the lipodystrophy and motor-neuropathy gene Bsc12 in adult mouse brain. *PLoS One* 7: 9.
5. Stingl K, Bartz-Schmidt KU, Besch D (2013) Artificial vision with wirelessly powered subretinal electronic implant alpha-IMS. *Proc R Soc B Biol Sci* 280: 201-206.
6. Besch D, Sachs H, Szurman P (2008) Extraocular surgery for implantation of an active subretinal visual prosthesis with external connections: feasibility and outcome in seven patients. *Br J Ophthalmol* 92: 1361-1368.
7. Sachs H, Bartz-Schmidt KU, Gabel VP, Zrenner E, Gekeler F, et al. (2010) Subretinal implant: the intraocular implantation technique. *Nova Acta Iopa* 379: 217-223.
8. Balkany TJ, Whitley M, Shapira Y (2009) The temporalis pocket technique for cochlear implantation: an anatomic and clinical study. *Otol Neurotol* 30: 903-907.
9. Donoghue GM, Nikolopoulos TP (2002) Minimal access surgery for pediatric cochlear implantation. *Otol Neurotol* 23: 891-894.
10. Stingl K, Bartz-Schmidt KU, Besch D (2015) Subretinal visual implant alpha IMS-clinical trial interim report. *Vis Res* 111: 149-160.